Vol. IX. No. 10.

McGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Wednesday, March 3, 1886.

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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

VOL. IX.] McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, MARCH 3RD, 1886. [No. 10.

McGill University Gazette

DIRECTORS.—JEFFREY H. BURLAND, B. Ap. Sc., F. C. S., *President*; EDGAR DE F. HOLDEN, *Vice-President*: GEO. C. WRIGHT, B.A., *Sec.-Treas.* COMMITTEE:—CHARLES W. HOARE; W. A. CARLYLE, Science '87; FRED. W. HIBBARD, Arts 86; E. P. WILLIAMS, Med. '87.

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The UNIVERSITY GAZETTE will be published fortnightly during the College Session.

Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

All communications may be addressed to the Editors, P. O. Box 1290.

Editorials.

MR. COLQUHOUN'S RESIGNATION.

We are sorry to have to announce the resignation by Mr. A. H. Urquhart Colquhoun of the Managing Editorship of the GAZETTE. Mr. Colquhoun has presided over the Board of Editors since the beginning of the present year, and we may be excused for saying that during his term of office the paper has attained a position of usefulness and popularity which it never before held. The improvement noticeable in its management was due, in the largest measure, to his efforts; and we speak without exaggeration when we say that his resignation causes us grave misgivings as to the future. Not only did he bring to the service of the paper great ability and a sound judgment, but also an experience in journalistic work possessed by few editors of college journals. The perfect harmony which has so far prevailed amongst the editors this year was due no less to the courteousness with which the Editor-in-Chief uniformly treated those who were working with him, than to that agreement of opinion on all matters of importance which has happily existed, and which is necessary to the success of every undertaking of this kind. As to the reasons which led Mr. Colquhoun to take this step, they were rather of a private nature than such as can be noticed by us at length. The demand upon the time and energy of the Managing Editor is very great; so that to a person whose ordinary duties are of an onerous character, the sacrifice is by no means inconsiderable. We must say, however, that Mr. Colquhoun considered his resignation to be in the interest of the paper.

The policy of the paper will in no way be affected by the changes which have occurred in the editorial staff. The independent, but moderate, tone, which has been the chief characteristic of the paper during the present year, we hope to preserve until the new Board relieves us of our labours.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS.

In another place will be found a list of the candidates who have been nominated for election as Representative Fellows. As the election is now pending, and a considerable amount of interest is being manifested, we think it our duty to say a few words with regard to those who have been brought forward. As we said in our last issue, it is of the utmost importance that we should send good men to Corporation at the present time—men who will attend assiduously to their duties, and who will act together as a compact body and make their opinion respected. Our representatives should never be absent from the meetings, no matter how unimportant they may think the business to be brought up is likely to be. We say *likely to be*, because the matters to be brought up are never communicated beforehand to them. This is a state of procedure which ought to be altered. It is impossible for them on the spur of the moment to take proper action on the multifarious matters which come up for discussion. We cannot say whether the other members of the Corporation get a hint beforehand of the orders of the day, but, if they do, this is certainly an unfair advantage. We hope that a reform in this matter will be insisted on.

The two candidates in the Faculty of Arts are Dr. Kelley and Mr. C. H. Gould. Dr. Kelley's nomination is signed by a large number of influential and representative graduates, and we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the number of votes cast for him will be very large. During his term of office, Dr. Kelley has been an active and assiduous worker, and although we may not agree with him on all points, still, while he supports in a moderate and calm spirit the three reforms which we mentioned in our last number, and which are referred

to in the letter of "An Elector" in the previous issue, we shall give him our hearty support. We ask all graduates, who have not pledged themselves to Mr. Gould, to vote for Dr. Kelley on the present occasion, that he may be sent to Corporation supported by a large majority of the constituency.

In the Faculty of Medicine Dr. Shepherd is the retiring Fellow, and Dr. Thomas A. Rodger has been nominated to succeed him. If Dr. Shepherd had allowed himself to have been brought forward again, we should certainly have given him our support, and, even as it is, we are sure that a good many votes will be cast for him. He has worked for the graduates' cause in a spirited way, and deserves their best thanks. Dr. Rodger, being in an independent position, will make an excellent representative.

In the Faculty of Law, Mr. J. S. Hall is the retiring Fellow. We believe that he is not very anxious for re-election; but we must say that he has always been a very good man on the Corporation. Mr. R. D. McGibbon is very active, and will take, if elected, a very lively interest in the affairs of the University. It is probable that he will be elected by a very fair ma jority.

In the Faculty of Applied Science, two candidates have been nominated, Mr. Jeffrey H. Burland and Mr. W. J. Sproule. We fail to see in what Mr. Sproule's qualifications consist. We are afraid he is rather too radical in his opinions, and too immoderately antagonistic to the authorities. While we know that considerable reforms are necessary, we also know that to effect them considerable tact will be necessary. Mr. Burland, though a comparatively young graduate, has always taken a great interest in University affairs, and since leaving college has devoted much time and energy to the advancement of the students' interests. He has, out of his private means, founded a scholarship, and given several prizes to his own Faculty. The Medical profession will not forget his liberal donation of $500 to the Faculty of Medicine,—another proof of the great interest taken by so young a man in the welfare of his college. To his energy is largely due the establishment and the success of our University Club. Indeed, we believe few graduates have more worthily laboured for their *Alma Mater*, or more fully deserve the support of their fellow-students on such an occasion as this. We therefore advocate Mr. Burland's candidature, believing that through his activity and energy, and the influence he already possesses with the authorities, he will well represent his Faculty on the Corporation, and work vigorously for the true advancement of the University. Every graduate should exercise his right of voting. It is a positive duty. This is certain, the larger the vote, the greater will Mr. Burland's majority be.

About the system of nominating candidates now in vogue, we shall probably have something to say at a future time. While it is an improvement in many ways on the old plan, it seems to introduce some objectionable features, which ought not to belong to an election in which University men are concerned.

PROF. C. H. McLEOD.

We especially wish to draw our readers' attention to the significant fact that three out of five of the Professors in the Faculty of Applied Science are in favour of Mr. Burland's candidature. Prof. C. H. McLeod, we are sorry to say, is taking a part in the present elections which is not at all becoming in one who holds the position of Professor in the University. As to the reasons which lead him to oppose Mr. Burland so bitterly, we shall not say much now. Mr. McLeod has for some years held a kind of dictatorial sway, which he does not wish to be deprived of. About two years ago, it will be remembered that he tried to drive out Dr. Bell, of Ottawa. Mr. Burland stood up for Dr. Bell on that occasion, and for this reason he has been persecuted ever since with a violence only equalled by the lowness of the electoral dodges at present resorted to. Prof. McLeod has openly declared as Mr. Sproule's greatest qualification the fact that he would vote just as he, Prof. McLeod, wished. This is the man whom the graduates of the University are to have forced on them. We do not know whether everyone is aware of the way in which Prof. McLeod acted in Corporation last year when he shirked the vote on the Admission of Women question, leaving the room just when the vote was going to be taken. We shall have something to say about this Professor at a future time. Anyone who has canvassed as he has done, has not the remotest sense of the dignity belonging to such a position as he holds. Falsehoods have also been spread abroad by some person or persons in order to prejudice the graduates against Mr. Burland because of his connection with the GAZETTE.

We lend our support to candidates solely because they are good men. Even Mr. Sproule's friends know that he is no giant. It was also promulgated that a GAZETTE clique had been organized, and that we were determined to oppose Dr. Shepherd and put a man of our own choice in, in opposition to the wish of the Medical men. That, also, is untrue. We support Dr. Kelley, because we think him the best man, but Prof. McLeod opposes him because he is determined to support Mr. Burland,

knowing him to be the better man of the two. The lengths to which Prof. McLeod has gone to defeat Mr. Burland are simply astonishing. He has certainly lowered his reputation amongst both the University authorities and all right-thinking, independent graduates. When a Professor of a University goes about amongst the graduates of his particular Faculty, using language almost amounting to personal intimidation, it is not hard to see on which side right lies.

THE AFFILIATION OF THE HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL CLUBS.

The amalgamation of the various sporting interests of the College is a step in the right direction. In these times when nothing in the bodily or intellectual world is accomplished without a united effort, the existence of several unavoidably antagonistic clubs is injurious to all. There are many students who could uphold the honor of Old McGill in the field did they not find it imposible to meet the expenses incidental upon joining each club, but who could easily afford to pay the entrance fee of an Association, that would, to the best of its ability, assist the various clubs composing it, and thus prevent them from draining the private purses of their active members. Has it never occurred to our fellow-students that, if men sacrifice time, pleasure and ease to keep McGill sports respected by the world, they should at least get the financial aid such efforts require? The Association owes much to the Football and Hockey clubs,—more, perhaps, than it has realized. To them it owes over one-third of its members, among which is, almost without exception, every one of its active members. It is these clubs that train up and keep in trim those men whose exploits on field days are the admiration of the spectators, and they it is, and they alone, who make the name of McGill sports known beyond the college gates.

Therefore, it behoves the Association to do its best that the clubs do not bring down the standard of McGill sports. It, with every man of the University at its back, should jealously watch the course of hockey and football, and should be the first to discover and repair errors in our clubs, and to observe the difficulties under which they are labouring and assist them, if possible, to overcome these obstacles. This can be done only by affiliating them to itself, and to fail in bringing about such affiliation would have been to bring upon itself the charge of being an Athletic Association in name alone. Formed for the better conduction of the Autumn Sports, it should see that nothing shall weaken its power of ably superintending these, but with whatever surplus it may have it should aspire to assist the other sporting interests of McGill. It should desire to cease an existence of ephemeral activity, and enter upon a life of constant usefulness.

The Association, with its customary far-sightedness, recognized its responsibility, and, although the first move came from the clubs and not from itself, it at once approved of the affiliation, and sought to smoothe the path towards such a consummation by appointing a committee to arrange the basis for the affiliation which took place last Monday evening. This basis is that the clubs give up their right of collecting subscriptions; that a new committee, termed the Finance Committee, be constituted of three members of the association and one from each club committee; that the admission fee to the Association and affiliated clubs be two dollars; that the price of admission to each separate department be one dollar; that the Football Club be assured eighty dollars and the Hockey Club forty dollars annually, and that these grants be increased by as much as the Finance Committee deems advisable, according to its surplus and the needs of the clubs. According to this basis, an additional expenditure of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum is imposed upon the Association but by the same basis an addition of about eighty dollars is assured to the association by the right, now vested in it, of collecting the subscriptions to the various clubs, so that the actual drain upon its resources is no more than forty dollars.

The following are the actual figures founded upon this year's membership of the Football and Hockey clubs, a membership which, on account of small-pox and other causes, is nearer a minimum than a mean. The two clubs have one hundred and four members, giving a subscription of the same number of dollars. Deducting from this twenty-six subscriptions that will lapse when affiliation takes place, on account of men who are members of both clubs, we get seventy-eight dollars, and by subtracting this from the grant of one hundred and twenty dollars, we get a remainder of forty-two dollars, which, as we have said, is all the Association pledges itself to give to the affiliating clubs.

The name of the Association, the very grounds on which it claims universal and unqualified support among the students, and its purpose, are to the effect that it fosters the sporting life of our University, and since the only valid excuse for refusing the terms of the affiliation—namely, that the expenses of the clubs will destroy the whole institution, is but a chimera, it follows that the affiliation on this basis was not only feasible, but highly desirable.

HORÆ HORATIANÆ.

BOOK I., ODE XXIV.

Why check the yearning for a friend
So loved? O Muse, to whom belong,
By Jove's own gift, both lyre and song,
Thy mournful inspiration lend.

Quinctilius sleeps in endless night!
When shall his peer be found on earth,
For truth unblemished, modest worth,
And loyal faith that loves the right?

The Good all mourned him; but thy moan
Was saddest, Virgil! Thou in vain
Dost ask him of the Gods again,
Unmindful he was but a loan.

Nay—couldst thou sweeter strains command
Than Orpheus, whom the groves obeyed,
Thou couldst not animate the shade,
Which Maia's son, with gloomy wand,

Closing the gate of death, hath driv'n
To mingle with the spectral throng.
'Tis hard—but suffering makes us strong
To bear the unchanging will of Heav'n!

BOOK I., ODE XXXVIII.

Boy, I detest all Persian state,
And crowns with linden-bark entwined:
Search not, the rose that lingers late
For me to find.

Enough, this simple myrtle wreath,
Which decks not ill thy brows and mine,
As, served by thee, I drink beneath
The trellised vine.

GEO. MURRAY.

McGill News.

REPRESENTATIVE FELLOWS.

Candidates nominated:—

FOR THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

F. W. Kelley, B.A., Ph. D., by the following: H. Aspinwall Howe, M.A., LL.D.; Wm. J. Dey, M.A.; N. W. Trenholme, M.A.; Seth P. Leet, B.C.L.; R. C. Smith, B.C.L.; M. Hutchinson, J. S. Archibald, E. B. Greenshields, J. R. Dougall, Geo. Ross, A.M., M.D.; T. G. Roddick, M.D.

Charles H. Gould, Jr., B.A., by the following: A W. Atwater, B.A., B.C.L.; A. G. Cross, B.A., B.C.L.; N. T. Rielle, B.A., B.C.L.; C. J. Fleet, B.A., B.C.L.; Armine D. Nicolls, B.C.L.; Wm. McLennan, B.C.L.; W. de M. Marler, B.A., B.C.L.; E. Lafleur, B.A., B.C.L.; Charles A. Duclos, B.A., B.C.L.; W. G. Johnston, M.D.; R. F. Ruttan, M.D.; H. H. Lyman.

FOR THE FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE:

Wm. J. Sproule, B. Ap. Sc., by the following: R. W. Ells, M.A.; A. P. Low, B. Ap. Sc.; R. B. McConnell, B. A.; D. B. Dowling, B. Ap. Sc.; A. E. Barlow, B.A.; Louis N. Richard, B. Ap. Sc.; J. McEvoy, B. Ap. Sc.; Frank D. Adams, M. Ap. Sc.; Paul T. Lafleur, B.A.; Dr. Grant, Jr.; Arch. McGoun, Jr., B.A., B.C.L.; C. H. McLeod, Ma. E.; J. Fraser Torrance, B.A., B. Ap. Sc.; H. H. Lyman, M. A.; Wilfrid T. Skaife, B. Ap. Sc.; P. D Ross, B. Ap. Sc.; J. W. Moffatt, B. Ap. Sc.; F. J. Shepherd, M. D.; Thomas W. Lesage, B. Ap. Sc.

Mr. Jeffrey H. Burland, B. Ap. Sc., F.C.S., by the following: G. P. Girdwood, M.D.; B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph. D.; W. H. Kerr, Q.C., D.C.L., Dean Faculty of Law; C. W. Trenholme, B.A., B. Ap. Sc.; R. P. Howard, M.D., Dean Faculty of Medicine; Rev. Henry Wilkes, M.A., L.L.D.; W. F. Robertson, B. Ap. Sc.; Rev. J. F. Stevenson, B.A.; H. K. Wicksteed, B. Ap. Sc.; Geo. Ross, A.M., M.D.; W. H. Howard, B. Ap. Sc.; W. W. Robertson, Q.C.; Richard F. Smith, B. Ap. Sc.; C. P. Davidson, Q.C., M.A., D.C.L.; D. E. McMillan, B. Ap. Sc.; C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., B.C.L.; D. Ogilvy, B. Ap. Sc.; R. J. Wicksteed, L.L.D.; G. W. Stephens, B.C.L., M.P.P.; Louis N. Richard, B. Ap. Sc.; A. D. Blackader, B.A., M.D.; J. N. Greenshields, B.C.L.; J. Ralph Murray, B.A.; W. J. White, B.A., B.C.L.; A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A.; W Hutchinson, B.C L.; W. H. Turner, B.A.; S. C. Stevenson. B.A.; J. F. Mackie, B.A.; J. C. McCorkill, B.C.L.; George C. Wright, B.A.; Edmund Guerin, B.A., B.C.L.; W. Dixon, B.A.; John Fair, Jr., B.C.L.; R. A. Greenshields, B.A., B.C.L.; Maxwell Goldstein, B.C.L.; L. Laflamme, B.C.L.; J. B. McConnell, M.D.; Robert S. Weir, B.C.L.; Rev. Geo. Rogers, B.A.; Seth P. Leet, B.C.L.; J. H. Rogers, B.A., B.C.L.; W. F. Ritchie, B.A., B.C.L.; C. J. Brooke, B.C.L.; R. C. Smith, B. C.L.; H. Beaumont Small, M.D.; C. J. Fleet, B.C.L.; Alex. Munroe, M.D.; H. Ami, B.A.; Wm. Porteous, M.D.; W. B. Burland, M.D.; Henry T. Bovey, Dean Faculty of Applied Science.; Geo. A. Lighthall, B.C. L.; W. Douw Lighthall, B.A., B.C.L.; D. C. McCallum, M.D.; John McDonald, B.A.Sc.; John L. Hislop, B. A. Sc.

FOR THE FACULTY OF LAW.

R. D. McGibbon, B.A., B.C.L. by the following:— W. H. Kerr, Q.C., D.C.L.; Edmund Guerin, B.A., B.C.L.; W. Dixon, B.A.; J. H. Burland, B. Ap. Sc.; A. D. Taylor, B.A., B.C.L.; W. H. Turner, B.A.; R. A. E. Greenshields, B.A., B.C.L.; A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A.; C. J. Brooke, B.C.L.; A. J. Brown, B.A.; Wm. B. S. Reddy, B.C.L., N.P.

J. S. Hall, jr., B.A, B.C.L. by the following:— Wm. McLennan, B.C.L.; W. Marler. B.A., B.C.L.; C. J. Fleet, B.A., B.C.L.; John Dunlop, B.A., B.C.L.; J. Fraser Torrance, B. Ap., Sc.; M. M. Tait, B.C.L.; R. A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L.; Armine D. Nicolls, B.C.L.; E. Lafleur, B.A., B.C.L.; Chas. A. Duclos, B.A., B.C.L.; N. T. Rielle, B.A., B.C.L.; J. N. Greenshields, B.C.L.

FOR THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Thomas A. Rodger, M.D. by the following:— J. S. Hall, jr., B.A., B.C.L.; F. J. Shepherd, M.D.; James Stewart, M D.; R. L. MacDonnell, B.A., M.D.; W. J. Johnston, M.D.; R. J. B. Howard, B.A., M.D.; Wm. Sutherland, M.D.; C. H. McLeod, Ma. E.; Wm. J. Sproule, B. Ap. Sc.; R. F. Ruttan, M.D.; D. F. Gurd, M.D.; Johnson T. Alloway, M.D.; Chas. E. Cameron, M.D.; A. D. Blackader, M.D.; Geo. Ross, A.M., M.D.; James Bell, M.D.; J. Ralph Murray, B.A.; J. H. Burland, B.Ap.Sc.; W. H. Turner, B.A.

The lectures in the Faculty of Law came to an end last week.

It is probable that a billiard table will soon be placed in the Club for the use of members.

A number of engravings have been presented to the University Club by Mr. Wm. McLennan, B.C.L., and are being framed for hanging in the Club rooms.

The undergraduates in Law will hold their annual dinner about the 30th March. Messrs. G. C. Wright, A. Monk, Robillard and Craigie have been appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements.

The Graduates' Society are obtaining signatures to a petition to the Corporation to have the College Library opened for at least one night in every week. Graduates will kindly drop into the University Club and sign their names.

At a meeting of the primary years in Medicine on February 18th, Mr. J. H. Bell, '88, was elected editor for '86–'87, and Messrs. W. B. Taylor, '89, and W. I. Bradley, '88, to the McG. U. A. A. Executive Committee for next year.

Query :—We would respectfully ask if it is the intention of the Medical Faculty to have the Museum specimens catalogued so that they may be of some use to the students. As it is, the Museum is a dead letter to the student, for not only is it without a catalogue, but the door is always locked.

Mr. Henry Fry, Jr., has been elected to the editorial staff of the GAZETTE for next year from the Faculty of Law. He has also been elected by the Directors to fill the vacancy in the present staff caused by the resignation of the late Managing Editor. Mr. Fry is a man of great ability, and will be a new source of strength to the paper.

"Peter" was presented with a purse by the 3rd and 4th year students, in the Hospital Theatre, on February 20th, as a mark of their appreciation of his genial good nature and general usefulness. It is to be hoped the "Primary" class will not forget the "Cook," who for the past three months has been most affable and condesending, which, to do him justice, he always *is* about this time of year.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., in closing his course for the session, warned the students in Law that the examinations this year would be pretty stiff. The Faculty were determined, he said, that there should be no ground for complaints of too much leniency on their part. This is considered as premonitory of a reform in the Faculty. Since Christmas, it must be stated, the lectures have been delivered with singular regularity.

Among those present at the regular monthly meeting of the University Club held on the 27th ult., were Profs. Harrington, Cornish, Johnson and McLeod; Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Mr. J. S. Hall, jr., Dr. James Bell, Messrs. W. T. Skaife, H. H. Lyman, R. C. Smith, A. H. U. Colquhoun, W. J. Sproule, J. Ralph Murray, J. H. Burland, J. Fair, J. P. Mathewson. C. Gibb. W. H. Turner, Dr. Kelley and others. Many matters of importance were discussed, including the advisability of buying a billiard table.

Last Friday evening Mr. Wanklyn, of the G. T. R., delivered a lecture to the Science Students, on "Shop Work." The lecturer began by describing the new Grand Trunk moulding-house, especially remarking on the cupola-house and its various accessories. He then described the proper mixture to be used in mouldings and castings, together with the mechanical appliances for the same. He also paid special attention to the brass foundry, situated in the same building as the iron foundry. Mr. Wanklyn brought his remarks to a close by giving some figures as to the cost of making castings, dependent on fuel, iron, labor, etc. A vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer by the students.

Our college Y. M. C. A. sent Mr. Pritchard as their delegate to the Provincial Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, held in Hamilton, last week. At this Convention Mr. Pritchard met, beside some 50 or 60 from the town and city associations, about 25 students from the college associations of Queen's University College, and Toronto Medical School. This fraternal gathering of so many interested in christian work in colleges was very interesting and pleasant: and the enthusiasm which was aroused, and the discussion of plans and methods of work, must result in a great deal of good to all the colleges which were represented in the meeting.

Mr. Pritchard gave a report of his visit before the regular meeting last Sunday afternoon.

On the evening of Friday the 19th ult., Mr. P. St. George, the City Surveyor, delivered a lecture before the students of the Science Faculty, on the subject of "Roads and Road-making." Mr. St. George was introduced by Prof. Bovey, at 8 o'clock. He began by describing the macadamizing process, with rules for the laying out of a road prepared for that finish, and continued by going briefly over the advantages and disadvantages of modern stone and wooden paving. This part of his lecture was illustrated by a model of block pavement prepared by a Montrealer. In touching on the late improvements made in this city, the lecturer exhibited models of a new snow-plow and of a scraper, both recently patented by a member of his staff.

The lecture was listened to with a great deal of attention, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was returned to Mr. St. George.

The Executive of the Graduates' Society have appointed the following gentlemen members of the Annual University Dinner Committee:

Prof. C. H. McLeod, James Stewart, M.D., F. W. Kelly, Ph. D., A. McGoun, B.A., B.C.L., J. Ralph Murray, B.A., Wm. J. Sproule, B. Ap. Sc., F. J. Shepherd, M.D., Wm. McLennan, B.C.L., W. T. Skaife, B. Ap. Sc., H. H. Lyman, M.A., James Bell, M.D., Wm. Molson, M.D., R. W. Ells, Ottawa, J. S. Hall, B.A., B.C.L., A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., G. C. Wright, B.A., R. F. Ruttan, M.D., P. D. Ross, B. Ap. Sc., A. E. Barnard, B.C.L., E. Lafleur, B.A., B.C.L., Prof. Moyse, C. J. Doherty, B.C.L., J. H. Burland, B. Ap. Sc., Prof. Harrington, W. F. Ritchie, B.A., B. C.L., C. J. Fleet, B.A., B.C.L., C. E. Cameron, M.D., R. Macdonald, M.D., T. Rodger, M.D., and Prof. Chandler.

SING ON, SWEET BIRD.

(For Music.)

Sing on, sweet bird, I prythee sing;
It joys my heart to hear;
Art thou so gladsome every day—
No clouds in all thy year?
Oft as I watch thee fly aloft,
As seeking heaven's blue dome,
I envy thee thy upward flight,
From this my earth-bound home.

Hast thou no fear? hast thou no care?
O teach me all thy art,
To live and sing, and, singing, soar,
And aye with lightsome heart.
What tho' the skies be dark betimes,
The sun must shine again;
Might I but tune my notes from thine
As if they knew no pain!

But yet if sorrow will have voice,
Will follow my refrain,
Know, 'tis that Nature leaves no choice,
Sad memory leads the strain.

GOWAN LEA.

Societies.

McGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The ninth regular meeting of this society was held in their room on Saturday evening, 20th February. This was the largest meeting of the session, there being 35 present. Many of the students, who seldom grace (?) those meetings with their presence, turned out on this occasion. No doubt, the fact that Dr. Roddick read the paper for the evening, "Hints to Young Surgeons," was the cause of the large attendance. Those who were present were not disappointed in their expectation of a good paper. As the subject is interesting only to Medicals, and most of these were present, it is needless to give an abstract of the paper.

The next and last meeting of the winter session will be held on Saturday, March 6th, when a somewhat similar paper will be read by another member of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of the Society on Friday, 19th ult., there were present.—Mr. McGoun (in the chair); Rev. J. A. Newnham, Messrs. C. J. Brooke, H. Fry, Colquhoun, Murray, Turner, R. C. Smith, Unsworth, W. F. Ritchie, Sproule, J. F. Reddy, J. H. Burland and one visitor.

The Secretary read a letter from Sir William Dawson refusing the use of the Molson Hall for the public debate on account of the character of the subject to be discussed. The question is "Should the Church of England be disestablished?" He said that if the Society would change the subject they might have the use of the Hall. The President announced that he had obtained the use of the Fraser Institute for the debate, which is to take place on the 12th March.

The debate of the evening was then proceeded with "Should clergymen take part in the public discussion of political questions?" The Rev. J. A. Newnham opened the debate in a very liberal and lucid way, and was supported by Mr. W. F. Ritchie. For the Negative the speakers were Messrs. J. K. Unsworth and C. J. Brooke. Mr. R. C. Smith also spoke. The decision was in favour of the affirmative by a narrow majority.

On the 26th ult., Mr. J. Ralph Murray read a paper before the Society on "Some of Lord Lytton's Novels." Messrs. Oughtred, A. H. U. Colquhoun and A. E. Barnard, afterwards spoke on the subject.

UNDERGRADUAETS' LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on the evening of February 5th, the President, Mr. N. P. Yates, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the President appointed Mr. Thomas Pritchard critic for the evening.

Mr. W. A. Cameron read an essay on the subject of "Education," which was one of great credit to the society. The reader of the evening, Mr. Milton Hersey, chose "An Address to an Egyptian Mummy," and delivered it in very creditable style.

The subject of discussson for the evening was "Resolved that it would be better to raise a revenue by indirect taxation," which was successfully supported by Messrs. Topp, England and Deeks. The negative side found supporters in Messrs. Patterson, MacArthur and H. Pedley. Some of the speeches were very good, esspecially those by Messrs. Topp, Patterson, and Pedley. Mr. Thos. Pritchard then read his critique, in which he touched on the subject of having a large bundle of notes, and in consequence of this getting confused as to the sequence of points. The meeting then adjourned into a serenade party.

A regular meeting of this society was held on the evening of Friday, Feb. 19th. The President, Mr. N. P. Yates, occupied the chair; and many members and visitors were present to avail themselves of Prof. Andrew's lecture on "Elocution." The president opened the meeting with a few remarks, and then introduced the lecturer, Prof. Andrew.

Prof. Andrew said he would take as the basis of his remarks a little book, "Reading as a Fine Art," written by an eminent French elocutionist. The lecturer first stated that, in America, reading is regarded as a more essential part of education than is the case in France. Then he went on to show that many arguments could be adduced to prove that reading is an Art. As an example of the art that may be thrown into reading, he cited a lesson which was given him by a celebrated French actress. This lesson pointed to the statement of the rules of reading,—'read as you talk,' to which Prof. Andrew added,—'if you talk well.' A man may read his own productions very well, and yet he is not a good reader unless he can render in the same manner other men's compositions. This brought up the question, "On what does reading depend?" It has a physical aspect, in so far as it brings our muscles into play: but man's psychical side must also contribute to reading—his intellect must be brought to bear on it; for, in order to the correct rendering of a production, the reader must understand it.

Pronunciation is very important in reading; the lecturer laid much stress on this point. Articulation, however, he said, is the most essential element of

good reading. A person may have a very poor voice, and yet by perfect articulation, command high esteem as a reader: also the voice may be full, rich and musical—yet articulation must be present to make a good reader. Punctuation is another very important element for every artist. Here Prof. Andrew pointed out the difference between a correct reader and an artist. Nearly all can become correct or even talented, but genius is born, not made. *Talk* and *speak* are often used as synonymous, or even as homonymous; but, in reality, they are very distinct. A man may talk very well, but he is not necessarily, on that account, a good speaker.

The proper reading of poetry was dealt with at considerable length: it was summed up in the following maxim—'make it appear like prose'.

Stammering was taken up by the lecturer, who has had considerable experience with this hindrance to reading. Some very amusing sketches were given of so-called cures.

The whole lecture was interspersed with selections, comical, serious, and pathetic: and as a finish Prof. Andrew read two long extracts which caused roars of laughter and thunders of applause.

Mr. F. Pedley moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, seconded by Mr. F. Topp,—both of the speakers mentioning the benefit as well as pleasure that the society had derived from the lecture.

Prof. Andrew thanked those present for the kind way they had received him, and the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of this Society was held on the evening of the 26th, Mr. N. P. Yates in the chair; many members were present. Mr. F. W. Hibbard was appointed critic. Mr. Duke gave notice of two motions to affect the length of the speeches ond other matters pertaining to the programme. Mr. F Topp announced a motion that had as its object the insertion in the calendar of a notice of the Society, with a list of its officers.

"An Apology for Protection" was Mr. Dalpe's essay. The ordinary style of readings was varied by Mr. J. Naismith, who favoured the members with an extract of a humorous character in the Scotch dialect.

The evening's discussion was on the question—"Resolved that the quantity of rewards for success in competitive examinations should be abolished." The resolution was supported by Messrs. A. P. Solandt, Duke and Topp; while Messrs. F. Pedley, J. P. Gerrie and Francesco, spoke against it. The negative side won over the sympathies of the Society, and secured a verdict in favour of their opinions. Mr. Hibbard read his critique. Messrs. McOuat and MacArthur made some remarks on the evening's debate. The meeting then adjourned for a week, when the Society will probably adjourn for the summer.

The baby was doubled up by the cramps and yelling at the rate of a mile a minute, as the father and mother stood over the crib with the laudanum-bottle between them. "No, Maria," he said gently, but firmly, "you pour it out; that child's so much like your mother that I can't trust myself."

EN PASSANT.

In April when the snow is gone,
The freshman, with listless yawn,
Lays down his classic Xenophon,
Or Homer, or Herodotus.

Next day we find him in "the Hall,"
His chance of getting through is small,
Reluctant he oboys the call,
"Come, get your papers, gentlemen."

Now at his desk, he tries to think,
Dips to the hilt, his pen in ink,
And with a sigh, and sleepy wink,
He scans his paper carefully.

That paper, once as white as snow,
Now tells a dreary tale of woe;
Still doth the ink in torrent flow,
And squeaks the pen most mournfully.

The time allowed has all but sped,
He truly wishes he were dead,
His fingers seek his weary head,
And scratch it quite unconsciously.

And here, dear friend, I draw a veil
O'er that poor freshie's hopeless wail,
As, driven from the sacred pale,
He packs his grip-sack hastily.

M. Bury.

Correspondence.

MR. STUDD'S VISIT DELAYED.

To the Editors of the McGill Gazette:—

Dear Sirs:—In the last number of the "Gazette," there was a letter from me, which announced the coming of Mr. Studd about the 20th ult. After that letter was written, word was received that, in consequence of the illness of his wife with scarlet fever, he was unable to come at the time announced. He writes that Mrs. Studd is so far convalescent that he still hopes he can fill his engagement at McGill. Though this delay is disappointing, as every week the exams. are coming nearer, still it is to be hoped that he may be able to come, and meet with a reception that will make his coming a success.

I am, yours etc.

Jos. K. Unsworth.

Editors University Gazette:—

Dear Sirs,—In passing the University Maternity Hospital to-day, I was amused by the grammatical quaintness of the notice in French, or what I presume is meant for that language, at the side of its door. It is as follows:

"Des pauvre femmes mariés pauvent être soignés dans leur propre maison gratis. Addressez vous ici."

Perhaps you can inform the public who is responsible for the words, and get some Arts Freshman to tell him how they ought to be written. It would hardly be possible to make more mistakes in the two sentences than there are at present.

I trust this will be seen by the authorities, and that they will either have the word University removed from the building, or put up a correct notice.

Yours truly,

X X.

Montreal, Feb. 18, 1886.

Editors McGill Gazette :—

Sirs,—Although the Gazette has been greatly improved in appearance, and the quality of its literary contents is better than when I first knew the paper, there are a couple of very minor points where I think an improvement is possible, and by mentioning them at this time, an opportunity is given to have the change made next year.

One such improvement would be the removal of advertisements from the last page of each number. When the volume is bound they rather spoil the general appearance.

Another point that might be bettered is the numbering of the pages. They might be numbered consecutively, and an index prepared, as was the custom some years ago. I can see no necessity for numbering the pages of the cover.

Apologizing for trespassing on your valuable space,

I am, yours obediently,

W. A DeWOLF SMITH, M.D.

[We thank Mr. Smith for his kind interest in the Gazette, and shall draw the Directors' attention to his suggestions. We are afraid, however, that advertisements are too valuable to be dispensed with.—Eds.]

Editors McGill Gazette :—

Dear Sirs,—As considerable canvassing is being done for the various candidates now running for the office of Representative Fellow of this University, I ask a few lines of your space to state what should, I think, be known in favor of some of the candidates as against their opponents. Dr. Kelley and Dr. Rodger should, and probably will, be returned by acclamation. Both have splendid records in Corporation as active, useful, far-sighted workers. In Science, by Dr. Bell's retirement the field has been left open for new men, and Messrs. Sproule and Burland compete for the honor of succeeding this veteran representative. Support is being sought for Mr. Sproule on the ground that he is an engineer, and more likely, therefore, to understand the practical needs of his Faculty. But Prof. McLeod, one of the present Representative Fellows, is an engineer. There is a chemical department in the Faculty, as well as a mechanical. Mr. Burland is a chemist. Moreover, Mr. Burland is a man of means, has already done much for the University and will probably do more. The functions of the Representative Fellows are similar to those of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in Parliament, and, in choosing representatives, therefore, it is prudent for the graduates to confine their selection to such men as they know to be absolutely independent.

Against Mr. McGibbon a strong opposition is being worked up in favor of Mr. Hall, the present incumbent of the fellowship. Only one objection can be brought against this gentleman, but that is a fatal one. He is not sufficiently active. It cannot be denied that of most of the greater questions which have come up for discussion in Corporation, Mr. Hall has taken a reasonable and liberal view. But he does not care to interest himself in the details of the University's work. There are three great planks in the graduates' platform just now—more representation for themselves in Corporation, a higher standard of matriculation, and an improvement of the Law Faculty. Demand for these should be made energetically, ceaselessly, aggressively. All who are acquainted with Mr. McGibbon know his energy. Those who believe the reforms I have mentioned necessary, will agree with me that Mr. McGibbon should receive their suffrages in preference to Mr. Hall. An Elector.

[The following letter was refused publication in the *Presbyterian Journal* because, probably, it was written on both sides of the paper.—Eds.]

To the Editors of the Presbyterian Journal :—

Gentlemen,—As your journal is to some degree the organ of student opinion, kindly allow me some space. The subject upon which I offer a few remarks, though not new, in the minds of all thoughtful students cannot but be of passing interest.

To what degree does our curriculum fit us for the active work of the ministry?

That the education of the masses is of the highest importance is now the only recognized opinion in educational circles,—the reasons assigned being that you must educate the masses, because they are going to be masters; that you must educate the masses for the people are drifting away from the church into the broadest infidelity; that ignorance makes bad workmen, worse citizens, and almost useless Christians. You should educate the masses because they are men and women with unlimited capacities for being, doing and suffering; and that it is as true now as ever, that the people perish for lack of knowledge. Each and all of these reasons have their value, though they may not be entirely free from error. Now, if such be the views entertained regarding the necessity of education for the masses, and that, in consequence, the masses are being educated, how much more is the best education necessary for those who are set apart to teach and lead their fellows.

But some will always be found who, satisfied with the existing state of things, ask, what valid reason can there be for complaint, seeing we have our public schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and colleges affording special training for the learned professions?

But the tree of education is always judged by the fruit which it bears. Do these institutions of learning, so-called, give us an education, which, in the battle of life, teaches us when, and where, and how, to use our own weapons to the most advantage?

Education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature, under which name is included not merely things and their forces, but men and their ways; and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into an earnest desire to move in harmony with those laws. Anything which professes to call itself education, must be tried by this standard, and, if it fails to stand the test, cannot be called education.

After one has received a training such as these institutions afford, and goes out to face the world, he feels that he has been working in a world of mere

technicalities ; in a world of theory, crammed to choking with that which in our practical world is comparatively useless.

The training received, that especially given in a theological seminary, should be such that the student be so trained that the body may be the ready servant of the will, and do with ease and pleasure all the work of which it is capable ; whose intellect in all its parts, operates with equal strength and in smooth working order ; ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work, to spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind ; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and of the laws of her operations ; one who. no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, and whose passions are trained to come to kneel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience ; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art ; to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

Compared with what has been done in the past, we have reason to be pacified, but not satisfied. Yet, contrast what is done with what might be done. In many instances we are not taught to be theologians of independent mind, but to accept, on authority, and without serious question, dogmas, as dry and musty as are the men who formed them ; we are taught, not to be apologists, but to name the works of dead apologists, and to mumble the history of past unbelief ; we are taught, not to be exegetes, but to thumb our lexicons to know if such and such is the proper signification of the terms used by some obscure German writer ; we are taught, not to search out, and value, when found, the principles which moved the hearts of the people of God in all ages, but to know who was king here, and who was bishop there ; taught to name and give the dates of the controversies and schisms which have moved the church, but not to analyse and draw instruction from the truths and errors found in the past history of the church ; we are taught, not to deliver truth to men as men, but to learn fixed rules on the structure of sermons, with little or no practical drill in the use of such rules. Thus too often we are let loose, foisted on the world, mere theological talking machines, blind leaders of the blind

One would suppose, from the training we undergo, we were to deal with so much mere machinery in the world, instead of with living, acting, thinking men. In view of these things one is tempted to think of Falstaff's bill and the "halfpenny worth of bread to all that quantity of sack," so much time is given to matters of comparatively no importance, with the conspicuous absence of any attention to things of the highest moment. We are made acquainted in dogmatic forms, with the broad laws of morality, but where is the training in the application of those laws to the difficult problems which result from the complex conditions of modern civilization? We venture to say that in the great majority of cases our ideas of theology and how to apply them, are of the most shadowy and vague description, and associated with painful impressions of the many weary hours spent in writing so much and learning so little. Of course all teachers are not equally culpable, there are a few righteous to be found in the educational cities of the plain ; but if you would save too many of our theological boards from confusion of face, do not sound the minds of existing incipient theologians on the burning questions of the day.

It is at least a sad fact that having spent so many of the best years of life in the pursuit of knowledge, there should be found not a few who allege that they have been pursuing a phantom.

The mental power which will be of most importance in our daily life is the power of seeing things as they are without regard to authority ; and of drawing general conclusions from particular facts. But it is not too often true that we are taught to know of no source of truth but authority, nor permitted to exercise our reasoning faculty upon anything but deduction from that which is laid down by authority? And fathers think their sons, who pass through such a course, are educated Colleges should be homes for the life-study of the highest and best parts of knowledge ; for guidance in the great crises of human existence. Alas! they have become boarding-schools merely, where we too often get stones instead of bread.

One would think that the *advancement* of knowledge is not the object of college boards ; that in the philosophic calm and meditative stillness of their council halls, philosophy does not strive, meditation bears few fruits, and theology gives no bright light.

Why are foreigners preferred to the graduates of our colleges in so many cases. For no other reason than that our institutions of learning seem quite unable to produce live, active, thinking men ; men who in virtue of intellectual force and of strength of character, and recognizing no impediments, command the respect of their fellows. Our colleges cannot send forth other men until they cease giving a narrow, one-sided, and essentially illiberal education. Our teachers seem to be anxious that we should be well up in the superstitions of two or three thousand years ago, so overwhelming is the influence of established routine ; so terribly in our educational systems does the ornamental override the useful. We need not insist on the value of that knowledge which aids by facilitating the methods of dealing with life's problems. This is admitted by all. But while everyone is ready to endorse the proposition as of supreme importance, yet scarcely any, it would seem, inquire what instruction will so fit them. There seems to be a reigning disregard as to the order of knowledge underlying the right performance of all those processes by which true living is made possible. Undesirable is this truth, and thrust upon us as it is at every turn, there seems to be no living consciousness of the fact ; its very familiarity makes it unregarded.

We have cause and right to speak, for we are the directly affected. Nearly every subject dealt with is arranged in abnormal order : definition and rules and principles being put first, instead of being disclosed, as they are in the order of nature, through the study of cases. And then pervading the whole is the vicious system of cramming to pass an examination, a system of sacrificing the spirit of education to the letter. What with making the student a mere passive recipient

of other's ideas, and not in the least leading him to be an active inquirer or self-instructor, and what with taxing the faculties to excess there are few minds that become as efficient as they might be. When examinations are passed, our interest not having been awakened in the subjects studied, books are laid aside; the greater part of what has been acquired, being unorganized, soon drops out of recollection. What remains is mostly inert,—the art of applying knowledge not having been cultivated,—and there is but little power, either of accurate observation or independent thinking. To all which add that, while much information gained is of relatively small value, an immense mass of information of transcendent value is entirely passed over. Though this ideal position in our education is one which calls for much labor and self-sacrifice, yet, it will be readily seen that it promises an abundant return of satisfaction and benefit, immediate and remote. It will be seen that while a bad system, both to the teacher and the student, is twice cursed, a good system is twice blessed,—"it blesses him that trains and him that's trained." That it cannot be realized by the impulsive, the unsympathetic, and the short-sighted, but demands the higher attributes of human nature, is a fact which goes far to prove its fitness for the more advanced states of humanity.

Vox.

Montreal, Dec. 10th, 1885.

College World.

The most remunerative professorship in the world is that of Professor Turner, the distinguished anatomist of Edinburgh, which yields $20,000 per year.

Yale is hopeful of soon having a new gymnasium, as it is reported her alumni are raising a $190,000 fund for the purpose of building her the finest gymnasium in the world.

The University at Heidelberg will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of its existence next August. A hall, capable of holding 5,000 persons, will be erected for the occasion.

Sir James Paget has been tracing the course in life of 1,000 medical students, taken at random from an English institute. He found that twenty-three out of the 1,000 achieved distinguished success; sixty-six had considerable success; 507 made a living; 124 had a very limited success, not having made a fair practice within fifteen years after graduation, and fifty-six failed utterly. Nearly 10 per cent. (ninety-three) of the whole number left the profession after beginning either study or practice, eighty-seven died after entering praetice, and forty-one died when students.

An organized effort is being made to secure an expression of opinion from all of Yale's alumni on the proposed changes in the management of that University. A statement of the various reform propositions and copies of recently published articles relating to the same are being sent out, with a request for answers to the following questions:

1. Do you deem it for the best interests of Yale College that some change should be made in its constitution?
2. Do you favor increasing the number of fellows, elected by the alumni from 6 to 12?
3. Have you any other plan to suggest?

It is very evident that the coming summer will develop a very strong advocacy of these measures, and result in a bitter fight at the commencement meeting of the college.

Personals.

Dr. E. J. A. Rogers, (McGill '81) has been taking a prominent part in the formation of the Canadian Association of Colorado. We have received a circular in which it is stated that rooms had been obtained in Denver by the Association where files of Canadian papers could be found. The entrance fee is $5 and annual subscription $4. At the time when the circular was sent, thirty members had joined.

Between the Lectures.

Scene, Court Room—Pat is being tried for killing his neighbour's dog. The Judge—"The plea is entered on your behalf Pat, that you shot the dog in self-defence. How was it?" "Well, you see my Lord I was on one side of the fince and the dog on the other; he was comin' at me full bilt, so I up and shot 'im." "And you say that you shot the dog in defence,?" "Naw, not in the fence on th'—." "But what I say Pat is 'in defence,' 'in defence.'" "Ah, No my Lord. I shot the dog, in the billy, *over* the fince."

"What do you think of my moustache?" asked a young man of his girl. "It reminds me of a western frontier city," was the answer. "In what respect, pray?" Because the survey is large enough, but the settlers are straggling."

SOLILOQUY—FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

To rise, or not to rise: that is the question.
Whether 'tis nobler for a man to suffer
The pangs and gnawings of an empty stomach
Or take arms against this mighty Somnus,
And by arising, end it.
To rise; to dress; perchance to wash—
Aye, there's the rub, for I do hate that job.
The water's cold: the towel's damp; must I
This awful task attempt? This gives me pain.—*Ex.*

Samson was the first actor on record who brought down the house.

"Strange," said Fitz-noodle, "hens never lay when eggs are dear, but always begin as soon as they get cheap."

"Now, young incorrigible," said Billy's pa, lifting the cane, "I'll teach you what's what." "No, pa, you'll teach me which is swic'h." Billy's pa's hand dropped powerless to his side.

SONG OF A GEOLOGIST.

Hammers an' chisels an' a',
Chisels an' fossils an' a';
Sir Rory's the boy, o' the right kind o' stuff,
Hurrah! for the hammers sae braw.

It's gude to be breaking a stone,
The work now is lucky and braw;
It's grand to be finding a bone—
A fish-bone the grandest of a'.

Hammers an' chisels an' a',
Chisels an' fossils an' a';
Resurrection's our trade; by raising the dead
We've grandeur an' honour an' a'.

May labour be crowned in success—
May prudence promulgate the story—
May scoffers grow every day less,
Till rocks are a mountain o' glory.

Hammers an' chisels an' a',
Chisels an' fossils an' a';
The deeper we go, the more we shall know,
Of the past and the recent an' a'.

Here's freedom to dig and to learn—
Here's freedom to think an' to speak;
There's nane ever grumbled to look at a stone,
But creatures baith stupid an' weak.

Hammers an' chisels an' a',
Chisels an' fossils an' a',
In spite of the devil, we'll dig as we're able—
Hurrah! for the hammers sae braw.

—*Robert Dick (of Thurso.)*

He was carving at dinner, and thought he must talk to the æsthetic-looking angel on his right. "How do you like Beethoven?" he asked at a venture. "Well done," said she, promptly, interested in the business in hand.

"Mr. R——" said a lady to him, "what do you think? My husband bought a real live baboon just to please me." "The dear man," replied K——, "it's just like him." And now K—— wonders why the lady never speaks to him.

"Billy, where was the text this morning?" asked that youth's father. "Somewhere in hatchets" replied the boy, "I don't know where." "In hatchets! It was in Acts," said Billy's younger brother. "Well," said Billy, "I knew it was something that would cut."

A lawyer was noticed at the Mikado the other day enthusiastically applauding the singers, and trying to get up an encore. "Fond of music, isn't he?" inquired one of his acquaintances of another. "Oh, no, it's only his professional instinct. He's moving for a new trial."

They had been engaged a long time, and one evening were reading the paper together. "Look, love," he exclaimed: "only fifteen dollars for a suit of clothes!" "Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover "Oh, no," he answered; "it is a business suit." "Well, I meant business," she replied.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Partington to Ike the other day, as she was reading the paper, "what an excoriating circumstance; poor, dear man, I suppose it was wind on the stomach did it,—Dr. Bellows bust!" Ike at once seized the paper, and found the paragraph, so alarmingly headed, referred to a marble bust of the doctor.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

THE RACE.

A girlish voice like a silver bell
Rang over the sparkling tide:—
"A race! a race!"
She was under the trees by the river side,
Down from whose boughs dark shadows fell
And hid her face.

Four skiffs are out on the moonlit stream,
And their oars like bars of silver gleam
As they dip and flash and kiss the river,
As swallows do, till the moonbeams quiver.
Then the ripples die
And the girlish cry
Floats gaily again to the summer sky.

"Ready? Go!"
As the arrow springs from the straightened bow,
The skiffs dart off for the distant goal.
The oars are bent like blades of steel
And the hissing waters, cleft in twain,
Curl away astern in a feathery train;
While girlish laughter, peal on peal,
Rings over the river and over the shore,
And from the island the echoes roll,
We hear the mysterious voice again:
"We have won! we have won!
Will you race once more?"

The water drips in golden rain
From the blade of the resting oar.
Again we take our place, and again
That clear voice wakes the shore:
"Go!" And we bend to our oars once more,
And banks fly past till the gleaming meadows
Give place to the woods and their gloomy shadows.

Our skiff is steered by skilful hands,
Its rowers' arms are strong,
But muscles are not iron bands
To bear the conflict long
And hearts beat hard and breath comes fast
And cheeks too hotly burn
Before the welcome goal is passed—
The rest two lengths astern.

The evening air is growing chill,
The moon is sinking low.
The race is ours: across the wave
We call, but nothing answers save
The winds that gently blow.
"Come, race again." But all in vain
The silvery voice is still.

ATTIE.

OUR OWN JOKER.

We have been asked to find out if the students in a certain college not a thousand miles from the Presbyterian College, read *Texas Siftings*. Is this a joke? We see no reason why it should be, or why *Texas Siftings* is one of the text books. Neither do we know why it should not be one of the leisure hour papers of an institution. On the whole, we hesitate to ask any questions, but shut our eyes and look wise.

Ah, me! it was ever so. Genius is ever persecuted. The poet is called from Parnassus Heights to the depths of an empty cellar; the great men of the world when dead and unable to defend themselves are subjected again to death in obituary verse, and now we, too, are martyred. First we met a man on whom all the sublime pathos of our crocodilian dissertation was lost simply because we called the animal a crocodile when it was only a poor misguided alligator. Then another pedant sought us in our blaze of glory and tried to extinguish it by asserting the impossibility of playing dominoes on a stromatopora, and, finally, came a third, who said bluntly that he did not believe the story at all.

We deeply grieve that we did not know the true character of the creature, not for ourselves, but because it might have soothed the last moments of its unfor-

tunate victim, had we but told him. To be eaten by a crocodile, agony, by an alligator, bliss. Alas! we confess with the victim that the animal *took us in.*

As to the fossil, without crediting our critic with the capacity of the crocodile, we must state that if a creature, orphaned, in a foreign land without friends, could swallow a stromatopora, why couldn't he?

The third gentleman is the strangest of all. We can only attack his unbelief by facts. Let him go into the Museum and consult the Megatherium. He will find one of the caudal vertebræ broken and must be convinced, to quote the words of one of our professors: that "some one must have tried to climb up the animal's back." What more can he want?

Talking of obituary poetry, that effort chronicled by Sarah is the second best I have ever seen. It contains true poetic signs in the sublime way it ignores metre in every verse, and metre and rhyme in the last as a grand "flare up."

"Have you taken the pill I ordered you?" said the doctor to one of his patients. "Yes, doctor, but I can't keep it down, I'm afraid." "You must. sir, you must." "Ah, doctor, I'll try, but it's all up-pill work," meekly answered the patient.

An old gentleman fell off a ferry boat, when his wife rushed to the side and with considerable self-control called out: "There, Samuel, didn't I tell you so? Now then, work your legs, flap your arms, hold your breath and repeat the Lord's Prayer—for it's highly uncertain, Samuel, whether you land in Vicksburg or eternity!"

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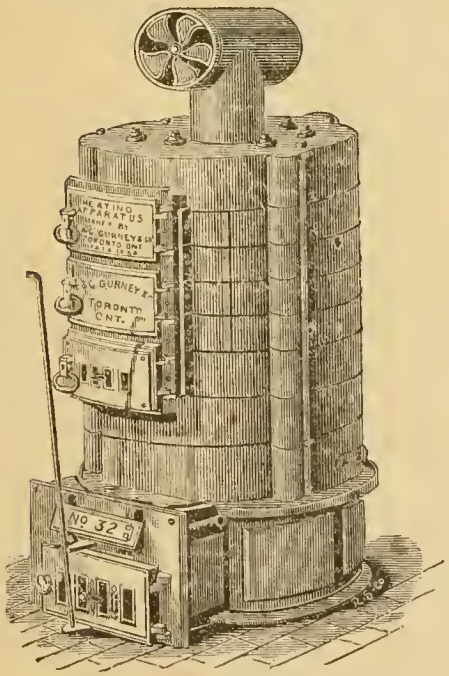

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